BRITISH EMPIRE (continued)

NEW ZEALAND

GENERAL

Area ................. 268,000 sq. km.
Population (vi. 1930) ............... 1,490,000
Density per sq. km .......... 5.6
Length of railway system (31-III-1930) ... 5,290 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The government of the Forces is vested in the Crown. The Minister of Defence, being charged essentially with the administration of the New Zealand Military Forces, decides questions of policy, and issues his instructions accordingly; but the actual command and the issuing of orders for carrying out these instructions are the function of the General Officer Commanding. An officer is appointed in each of the three military commands of the Dominion to command and administer such units as are located in his command.

1. DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Defence is organised as follows:

(a) Minister of Defence.
(b) General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Military Forces.
(c) Branch of the General Staff.

The Chief of the General Staff, who is assisted by the Director of Military Training and Intelligence, assisted himself by 3 General Staff Officers for Training, Operations and Intelligence, and a Director of Signals.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the General Officer Commanding for advice as to conduct of military operations; war organisation, fighting efficiency, and training of the Military Forces; collection of intelligence, etc.
(d) **Branch of the Adjutant-General.**

The Adjutant-General is responsible for peace organisation of the Military Forces; recruiting, discipline, administration, etc. He is assisted by Director of Medical Services, Director of Hygiene and Director of Dental Services.

(e) **Branch of the Quartermaster-General.**

The Quartermaster-General is responsible for administration of transport, remount, veterinary, ordnance, etc., services. He is assisted by Director of Works, Director of Railways, Director of Ordnance Services and Director of Veterinary Services and Remounts.

(f) **Air Services.**

Director of Air Services.

(g) **Artillery Services.**

Director of Artillery.

(h) **Financial Services.**

Financial Adviser.

Director of Financial Services.

(i) **Judge Advocate-General and Deputy-Judge Advocate-General.**

(j) **General Headquarters School of Instruction.**

Small-Arms School.

Physical Training

Permanent Force Training Cadre.

(k) **Ordnance Depot.**

2. **Command.**

The Command is vested in the G.O.C. New Zealand Military Forces, who is responsible to the Minister of Defence. The G.O.C. is assisted by a G. O. i/c Administration and a General Staff, which latter is divided into G., A. and Q. branches.

3. **Air Board.**

An Air Board, consisting of three Naval and Military Officers and five Senior Administrative Officers of the Civil Service, has been set up to act purely as an advisory body to the Government on all matters concerning aviation in the Dominion.

4. **Committees.**

1. Mobilisation Committee:

   Chief of the General Staff (Chairman);
   Adjutant-General;
   Quartermaster-General;
   Director of Artillery;
   General Staff Officer (Secretary).
2. Establishments Committee:
   Chief of the General Staff (Chairman);
   Director of Military Training and Intelligence;
   Adjutant-General;
   Quartermaster-General;
   Director of Artillery.

3. Small-Arms Ammunition Committee:
   Director of Artillery (Chairman);
   Director of Military Training and Intelligence;
   Quartermaster-General;
   Director of Ordnance Services;
   Director of Financial Services.

B. TERRITORIAL MILITARY COMMANDS

For purposes of defence, New Zealand is divided into three Commands: Northern (Headquarters—Auckland), Central (Headquarters—Palmerston North) and Southern (Headquarters—Christchurch). Each Command is subdivided into four Regimental Districts and contains the following units of the Territorial Force:

3 regiments of Mounted Rifles, 7 batteries of Artillery (the Southern command has only 6 batteries), 1 Engineer Depot, 1 Signal Depot, 4 battalions of Infantry, 1 Army Service Corps Depot, and 1 Medical Depot.

This organisation, on mobilisation, produces one complete division and three brigades of Mounted Rifles.

In a national emergency each Regimental District could provide extra battalions up to the extent of the man-power and equipment available. Regimental Districts are subdivided into areas for registration purposes, each in charge of an officer and a small staff for training and administration.

C. CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES

GENERAL.

The Military Forces in New Zealand, the headquarters of which are in Wellington, consist of the Permanent Forces, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

In time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor (the occasion being first communicated to Parliament if Parliament is then sitting, or notified by Proclamation if Parliament is not then sitting) by Proclamation to call upon persons liable to serve in the Militia to enroll in the Militia, and thereupon such persons shall, within the time and in the manner prescribed, enroll in the Militia for the prescribed period.

All male inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 55 years, with certain exceptions, who have resided in the country for six months, and are British subjects, are liable to be trained and serve in the Militia.
Between the ages of 14 and 17 years, youths are trained as Senior Cadets. Between 18 and 24 years of age, they are trained in the Territorial Force\(^1\); from 25 to 29 years of age in the Territorial Force Reserve. The Territorial Force is by law not to exceed 30,000 men, and is liable for service in New Zealand only, but individual members may volunteer for service abroad. In time of war and when being exercised, its members become subject to the Army Act.

1. **PERMANENT FORCE.**

The Permanent Force is organised in such a manner as to enable it to carry out administrative and instructional duties for the Territorial Force and Cadets, and includes a small number of personnel (107 professional officers) for the care and maintenance of defence works, war material and stores.

Men enlist for a term of 5 years and can re-engage for permanent service up to 55 years of age or until they have had 35 years' service. Extension of service up to 60 years of age may be permitted, if necessary, to enable the soldier to qualify for a pension.

The Units of the Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Permanent Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, the New Zealand Medical Corps, the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps, and the General Duty Section of the Permanent Force.

The New Zealand Permanent Forces are charged with the training of the Force and the administration of all matters connected therewith.

The Royal New Zealand Artillery supply the necessary instructors for the Territorial Artillery, provide cadres for the Field Artillery Units, and maintain the harbour defences and artillery equipment throughout the Dominion.

The New Zealand Permanent Staff provides drill instructors and custodians of defence property and equipment, and also carries out administrative functions.

The New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps are in charge of the mobilisation equipment and bulk depots of the Forces.

2. **TERRITORIAL FORCE.** \(^2\)

The Territorial Force consists of:

- 3 Mounted Rifle Brigades (9 Regiments, 32 Squadrons);
- 3 Field Artillery Brigades (12 Field Batteries of which 3 are howitzers);
- 2 Coast Artillery Groups (6 Batteries of which three are Medium and one Pack Battery);
- 3 Depots of Engineers (4 Field Companies);

---

\(^1\) In practice, men are only trained for 3 years in the Territorial Force.

\(^2\) Owing to the financial stringency it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to reduce the Territorial Force to a cadre basis, and to dispense with the training of senior cadets, except at secondary schools.

The existing organisation will continue to be maintained but under the cadre establishment.
3 Depots of Signal Corps;
3 Infantry Brigades (12 Battalions);
3 Depots of Army Service Corps (8 Companies);
3 Depots of Medical Corps.

Each battery of Field Artillery Brigade comprises four guns of 18-pounders or four 4.5 in. howitzers.
A pack artillery battery comprises four 3.7 in. howitzers.
A medium artillery battery contains four 60-pounder guns, horse-drawn, or four 6 in. howitzers, tractor-drawn.
A coast artillery battery contains six guns and three engines, three lights and three dynamo-rooms for the electric lights section.

Each infantry battalion includes one Headquarter Wing, one machine-gun company and three Rifle companies.

The Headquarter Wing is composed of three groups of which one anti-tank group (4 guns); the machine-gun company has 16 machine-guns.

On mobilisation each command provides ammunition columns, sanitary sections and mobile veterinary sections in addition.

Service in the Territorial Force is on a voluntary basis for one year from the 1st June, 1930, with the right of renewal for periods of one year. The minimum age for enlistment is 18 years.

3. Reserve.

The Reserve consists of the Reserve of Officers, the Permanent Force Reserve, Territorial Force Reserve, and the General Reserve.

The Reserve of Officers consists of all officers of the Permanent Force, Territorial Force, and of all the obligatory Forces raised on mobilisation who are posted thereto.

The Permanent Force Reserve consists of all members of the Permanent Force posted thereto.

The Territorial Force Reserve consists of all other ranks posted thereto from the date of posting until June of the year in which they attain thirty years of age.

The General Reserve consists of all male inhabitants of New Zealand who are liable for military service, and who are not serving in the Permanent Force or in the Territorial Force or in other sections of the Reserve.

The number of men in reserves is 38,000; in addition there are 37,000 men who have received some military training.

General Officer Commanding.

The General Officer Commanding New Zealand Military Forces is responsible to the Government for the recruiting organisation, maintenance, efficiency, training and readiness for war of the Forces under his command, and for advice on all questions of military policy affecting the security of the Dominion and as to the conduct of military operations. He is responsible for fixing the establishments, and for the preparation of schemes for mobilisation and defence of the Dominion.
4. DEFENCE RIFLE CLUBS.

Rifle Clubs exist for the purpose of educating non-members of the Naval and Military Forces and the public generally in the necessity for training citizens to shoot. They are affiliated to, but do not form part of, the Defence Force; any British subject between the ages of 18 and 55 years, including members of the Territorial Force and trainees temporarily placed on the non-effective list, are eligible to join. The regulations as to members having to fire an annual musketry course and the rendering of reports and returns to the military authorities have been abolished, and the Clubs are now permitted to manage their own affairs. There are (June, 1930) 136 Clubs with 4,306 members.

5. CADETS.

All male inhabitants of New Zealand who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects are liable to be trained in the Senior Cadets from 14 to 18 years of age.

Of 11,009 boys who completed their cadet training in 1930, 5,700 were not posted to the Territorial Force.

The strength on June, 1930, is 549 officers and 32,649 other ranks.

Cadets are organised into battalions (44 battalions) to facilitate economy in administration.

The organisation of Cadet Battalions is as follows:
- A battalion consists of a headquarters and from four to six companies;
- A company consists of from four to six platoons;
- A platoon consists of from twenty-five to fifty of all ranks.

D. AVIATION

The New Zealand Permanent Air Force has recently been formed as a unit of the Permanent Military Forces and the New Zealand Air Force as a branch of the Territorial Force.

The former consists of a nucleus of officers and other ranks who take charge of the newly acquired aerodrome and carry out instructional duties.

The latter consists of officers and other ranks who have had experience in the Royal Air Force and Air Force of other Dominions, and who may be called upon to perform such refresher training as may be laid down by the General Officer Commanding. The aerodrome and plant of the Canterbury Aviation Company at Christchurch have been acquired by the Government and will be used in the training of the Territorial Air Force.

The Command is vested in the General Officer Commanding New Zealand Military Forces who is responsible to the Minister of Defence.

The General Officer Commanding is assisted by a General Staff consisting of the Chief of the General Staff and staff officers in charge of "G", "A" and "Q" branches (designated, respectively, the Director of Military Training and Intelligence, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General), by Directors of Artillery Ordnance, Medical Services and Financial Services and by an Air Board with a permanent secretary at General Headquarters.

An Air Board, consisting of three naval and military officers and five senior administrative officers of the Civil Service, has been set up to act purely as an advisory body to the Government on all matters concerning aviation in the Dominion.
**Strength (1929-30)**: The New Zealand Permanent Air Force has an establishment of 8 officers and 42 other ranks.

The Territorial Air Force is organised into a wing consisting of four squadrons, each of three flights distributed as follows:

- No. 1 Army Co-operation squadron;
- No. 2 Bomber squadron;
- No. 3 Bomber squadron;
- No. 4 Army Co-operation squadron.

The strength of the New Zealand Territorial Air Force stands at 90 officers and 19 other ranks.

**E. RECRUITING SYSTEM**

**Enlistment.**

Enlistments in all units of the Permanent Force are for a term of five years, of which the first twelve months are on probation, during which probationary period candidates are liable to be discharged if found unsuitable. On completion of twelve months’ service they are, if satisfactory, confirmed in their appointments.

**Promotion.**

On completion of the original period of enlistment, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men may, if recommended by the officer commanding their unit or corps, be permitted to re-engage for permanent service up to the age of fifty-five years, provided that no private soldiers will be permitted to re-engage unless they have qualified for promotion.

**Discharge.**

With the exception of the Royal New Zealand Artillery, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men may be permitted to take their discharge during their original term of engagement, on the recommendation of the officer commanding their regiment or corps, provided the exigencies of the service permit. After the completion of their original term of engagement, and subject to giving one month’s notice, they may claim their discharge at any time unless a state of great emergency or national danger exists.

Every member of the Royal New Zealand Artillery may obtain his discharge at his own request at any time during the first three years of his service on payment of the sum of £10, and at any time during the next succeeding two years on payment of the sum of £5, and after five years of service without payment, provided that the right conferred by this paragraph shall not be exercisable during any period in which the New Zealand Permanent Force is on active service.

**F. TRAINING**

Subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, all male inhabitants of New Zealand who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects are liable to be trained:

(a) In the Cadets, from June 1st in the year in which they attain the age of fourteen years (or the date of their leaving a primary school, if later) until May 31st in the year in which they attain the age of eighteen years (or such later date on which they cease to attend a secondary school).
(b) In the General Training Section or Territorial Force from June 1st of the year in which they attain the age of eighteen years (or such later date immediately following that on which they cease to attend a secondary school) until June 1st of the year in which they attain the age of twenty-five years (or such earlier date on which they may have been posted to the Reserve); and

(c) In the Reserve from the date of posting thereto until June 1st of the year in which they attain the age of thirty years.

The obligatory training for the year 1929-30 is as follows: ¹

I. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

All units and corps except New Zealand Corps of Signals, Air Force, Medical and Veterinary Corps: (a) First-year trainees: six half-day parades, twelve drills and a prescribed weapon course, which will be carried out during the half-day parades above referred to; (b) Officers, non-commissioned officers and second and third-year trainees: six days' training in camp, six half-day parades, twelve drills, prescribed weapon course, which will be carried out during the half-day parades above referred to.

In addition to the above, officers and non-commissioned officers will be required to attend the following obligatory courses of instruction:

(a) Mounted Rifles, Artillery, and Infantry:
   (i) A six-days' special course of instruction; or
   (ii) Three days' special training in camp immediately preceding the annual camp of their unit.

(b) Engineers: a special course of ten days' duration.

(c) Army Service Corps: a special course of six days' duration.

New Zealand Air Force.

The obligatory training for members of the New Zealand Air Force will be as follows:

Airmen:

(a) First, second, and third-year trainees:
   (i) Ten days' training in camp;
   (ii) Twelve drills.

Air Force Cadets:

(b) Air Force Cadets will be required to attend a preliminary training course of instruction of three months' duration. This training will be continuous and will be carried out during the months of January, February and March.

¹ From the 1st June, 1930, the annual training is as follows:

Period of camp training, six days. Drills, twelve evening parades, six half-day parades and the annual musketry course which may be carried out during the half-day parades.
Courses of Instruction:

(c) Officers of the Active List of the New Zealand Air Force. (except those officers who gained their commissions on the completion of the last Air Force Cadet course) will be required to carry out the following training when called on to do so: a special course of ten days’ duration.

(d) Officers who gained their commissions on the completion of the last Air Force Cadet course will be required to attend a special course of thirty days’ duration.

New Zealand Corps of Signals.

Four courses, each of one week, consisting of three-hours’ parade on five consecutive evenings and the afternoon of the Saturday in each period; six half-day parades; prescribed rifle course.

2. Cadets.

Thirty drills of one and a-half hour’s duration, six half-day parades and a prescribed rifle course.

3. Reserve of Officers.

The training of Officers of the Reserve of Officers, except New Zealand Medical Corps, New Zealand Veterinary Corps, and New Zealand Dental Corps, will be as follows:

(a) Officers posted to the Reserve of Officers must attend one annual training with an appropriate Territorial unit at least once in every three years. Attendance at a course of instruction of equal duration will be accepted in lieu of training with a unit.

(b) This period of three years will be reckoned in the first place as from the date of being posted to the Reserve. The second and subsequent periods will be reckoned from the termination of the last course or camp attended.

4. Rifle Clubs.

Active members are no longer required to carry out a musketry course. The free issue of 200 rounds to each member has been suspended, but members may purchase up to 500 rounds at reduced rates.

5. Military Establishments.

There is a General Headquarters School, at which there are refresher courses for officers and N.C.O.s of the Permanent Force and courses in signalling, musketry, physical and recreational training, infantry drill, etc., for officers and N.C.O.s of the Territorial Force.

Other training establishments are: Woolwich Dockyard; Equitation School; Small-Arms School; School of Artillery; School of Signals; School of Education; Machine-Gun School; Artillery College.
G. ARSENALS, ETC.

The Colonial Ammunition Company is under contract to supply the Defence Department with ammunition. Sufficient raw materials to meet requirements are obtained from England and supplied by the company. Cordite is obtained from England and supplied by the Defence Department. Arrangements have been made whereby a reserve of cordite will always be maintained. Small-arms, field guns and other armaments are procured from the United Kingdom as are all kinds of gun ammunition and explosives.

H. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

1. PERMANENT FORCE FOR 1930-31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Com-</th>
<th>Colonels-</th>
<th>Lieut.-</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>1st and 2nd</th>
<th>Total of</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Corps and Permanent Staff</td>
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<td>Royal Artillery</td>
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<td>Ordnance Corps</td>
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<td>Pay Corps</td>
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<td>Service Corps</td>
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<td>Medical Corps</td>
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<td>Military Aviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caretakers, etc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>119²</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including 1 Director and 4 Assistant Directors of Medical Services.
² Including 10 officers of Military Aviation.

2. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The strength on June, 1930, of the Territorial Force was 1,057 officers and 15,933 other ranks.

3. POLICE FORCE.

(In charge of Police Department.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers</td>
<td>1,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(February 1st, 1931)

Cruisers.
1. Diomede (1919–1922) Displacement, 4,850 tons. Dimensions: $472\frac{1}{2} \times 46\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ feet (mean), $16\frac{1}{2}$ (max.). H.P. 40,000 = 29 kts. Guns: 6 6-inch, 3 4-inch, A.A. 17 small guns, 12 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

Philomel (1890) 2,575 tons. Dimensions: $278 \times 41 \times 16\frac{5}{6}$ (max.) feet. Guns: 1 6-inch, 1 4-inch, 2 12-pdr.

Miscellaneous: 5 units.

SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>3,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 On January 1st 1931.

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) The financial year covers the period April 1st to March 31st. The usual practice is for Parliament to meet at the end of June and vote supplies from month to month until the estimated expenditure for the year has been approved, the expenditure and revenue for the intervening period being provided for by temporary authorisations.
The budget is divided into three main parts: the Consolidated Fund, the Public Works Fund, and a large number of separate funds or accounts. The Consolidated Fund comprises the current expenditure of the various departments, including the Departments of Defence and Naval Defence. Among the separate accounts are the following, which represent expenditure resulting from the war: Land for Settlement Account (Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account); War Expenses Account; Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account; Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920, Depreciation Account; and the Hunter Soldiers Assistance Trust Account.

As regards the receipts collected by the various departments in the course of their activities, the New Zealand budget is in the main a net budget, these receipts being carried to the credit of the votes of the corresponding departments as appropriations-in-aid and set off against expenditure. There are, however, exceptions, but none of these relates to the Defence Department.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Net).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Defence</td>
<td>£486,830</td>
<td>£463,496</td>
<td>£437,573</td>
<td>£450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Department (excluding civil aviation)</td>
<td>£481,759</td>
<td>£464,595</td>
<td>£447,296</td>
<td>£263,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£968,589</td>
<td>£928,091</td>
<td>£884,869</td>
<td>£713,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)
  - 146
  - 148
  - 147
  - 144

- Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100)
  - 161
  - 132
  - 161
  - 157

1 Average, April to November 1930.
2 Average of May, August and November 1930.

The summary above includes expenditure on some so-called non-effective services, Rifle clubs, National Rifle Association, etc., but not debt service or pension charges.

The table does not include the expenditure charged to the separate accounts for post-war expenditure. Practically all of the expenditure shown in the last-named accounts represents settlements of claims, etc., arising from the war period, and does not constitute a development of the fighting forces of the Dominion.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Naval Defence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Total</td>
<td>520,338</td>
<td>503,167</td>
<td>463,791</td>
<td>476,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits-in-aid</td>
<td>33,508</td>
<td>39,671</td>
<td>26,218</td>
<td>26,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Total</td>
<td>486,830</td>
<td>463,496</td>
<td>437,573</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Defence Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Staff Corps</td>
<td>39,045</td>
<td>38,117</td>
<td>39,655</td>
<td>38,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Permanent Staff</td>
<td>44,600</td>
<td>45,146</td>
<td>43,794</td>
<td>44,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal N.Z. Artillery</td>
<td>38,018</td>
<td>36,532</td>
<td>35,237</td>
<td>36,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps</td>
<td>38,054</td>
<td>38,080</td>
<td>39,174</td>
<td>39,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Army Pay Corps</td>
<td>6,829</td>
<td>6,792</td>
<td>6,804</td>
<td>6,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Army Service Corps</td>
<td>3,784</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>3,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Army Medical Corps</td>
<td>2,244</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>2,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Duty Section</td>
<td>8,860</td>
<td>9,211</td>
<td>9,242</td>
<td>9,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian personnel</td>
<td>17,014</td>
<td>17,202</td>
<td>16,988</td>
<td>17,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military education of officers abroad</td>
<td>11,229</td>
<td>10,291</td>
<td>6,508</td>
<td>4,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases, maintenance and training</td>
<td>260,731</td>
<td>233,332</td>
<td>216,485</td>
<td>101,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military aviation</td>
<td>28,878</td>
<td>39,372</td>
<td>47,570</td>
<td>40,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-effective Services</td>
<td>5,818</td>
<td>6,247</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Rifle Association</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifle clubs</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Total</td>
<td>507,504</td>
<td>488,407</td>
<td>473,536</td>
<td>346,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits-in-aid</td>
<td>23,743</td>
<td>23,812</td>
<td>26,240</td>
<td>26,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: amount to be saved by economies to be effected</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>57,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total, excluding civil aviation</td>
<td>481,759</td>
<td>464,595</td>
<td>447,296</td>
<td>263,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil aviation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Total Defence Department</td>
<td>481,759</td>
<td>464,595</td>
<td>454,828</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total (net)</td>
<td>968,589</td>
<td>928,091</td>
<td>892,401</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the net Naval Defence estimates for 1930-31, £192,700 was for salaries and the balance for other charges; similarly, the first nine items in the estimates for the Defence Department were for salaries and the remainder for other charges.

In addition to the expenditure on Naval Defence shown in the budget of the Fighting Services, £63,355 was spent in 1929-30 under Permanent Charges on account of Interest and Repayment of Funded Debt relating to the Naval Defence Act of 1909 — H.M.S. New Zealand; and a sum of £61,069 is included in the budget for 1930-31.

III. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

(1) Pensions: Neither the ordinary pensions of the fighting services nor war pensions are charged to the military budgets. Included in the Permanent Appropriations of the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue Account) are the following:
(2) No Debt Service is charged to the budgets of the fighting services, but in the Consolidated Fund appropriations certain sums are specified as interest and sinking funds on War Loans or on liabilities incurred for discharged soldiers' settlement and for naval defence. The details available are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>£ 16,377</td>
<td>£ 2,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>£ 13,673</td>
<td>£ 2,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>£ 11,510</td>
<td>£ 2,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>£ 9,000</td>
<td>£ 2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest (net):
- War Expenses: 3,489,334, 3,384,118, 3,322,411, 3,336,505
- Discharged soldiers settlement: 81,628, 46,416, 45,544, 45,544
- Naval Defence: 65,800, 64,613, 63,365, 61,069

Amortisation and reduction of Funded Debt:
- Naval Defence Act, 1909: 23,587, 24,775, 26,023, 27,333

War Expenses:
- Finance Act, 1916, § 35: 61,351, 64,441, 67,686, 71,095
- Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, § 8: 26,777, 28,125, 29,542, 31,030
- Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915, § 5: 104,988, 110,275, 115,830, 121,663